(17th YEAR.) THE (No. 2507.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1795.

An ACT to appoint a agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the general assembly of Maryland*, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this ſtate, to execute the truſt and power repoſed in him by virtue of this act, from the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, until the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent ſuperintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the ſeveral collectors of the reſpective counties within this ſtate, appointed ſince the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the ſaid agent is hereby authoriſed and required to call upon the treaſurers of the reſpective ſhores for an accurate ſtatement of all arrearages and balances due from ſuch collectors, and ſuch account ſhall be furniſhed by the ſaid treaſurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of all balances due to the ſtate on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the ſaid agent ſhall have power to require payment of, and if neceſſary to ſue for and recover the ſame; and the ſaid agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make compoſition with any ſuch debtors, and take bonds to the ſtate, with ſufficient ſecurity, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the intereſt, and equal annual payments of the principal.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of all monies due to the ſtate for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if neceſſary) ſue for and recover the ſame; and the ſaid agent may allow for inſolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there ſhall be occaſion to expoſe to public ſale the property of any collector, or his ſecurities, by virtue of any execution already iſſued, or to be directed for this purpoſe, the agent ſhall cauſe public notice to be given of ſuch ſale, and ſhall attend the ſame, and if it ſhall appear that there is danger of loſing any part of the debt due to the ſtate, and not otherwiſe, ſhall purchaſe any property ſo expoſed to ſale for the uſe of the ſtate, in payment, or part payment, as the caſe may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whoſe property may be ſo purchaſed; and any property ſo purchaſed for the uſe of the ſtate, the ſaid agent may again expoſe to public auction on the moſt advantageous terms for the uſe of the ſtate, and if the ſame be ſold on credit, the ſaid agent ſhall take bond, with good and ſufficient ſecurity, to be approved of by the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, from the purchaſers of ſuch property; and all bonds by him ſo taken ſhall be depoſited, with an accurate liſt thereof ſubſcribed by him, into the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall be a lien upon the real property of ſuch purchaſers and their ſecurities from the reſpective dates, or ſo much thereof as is mentioned in the ſchedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent ſhall have power to diſpoſe of all confiſcated Britiſh property that remains unſold, except the property of Edmund Jenings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now reſiding in Europe, and take bonds to the ſtate, with ſufficient ſecurity, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the intereſt, and equal annual payments of the principal.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council be authoriſed to require new bond and ſecurity from every purchaſer of confiſcated or other property ſold by this ſtate, who has not heretofore inſtalled for the ſame; and provided the ſaid purchaſer or his ſecurities, or either of them, do not, on or before the firſt day of May next, of which two months notice at leaſt ſhall be given in the Annapolis, Eaſton, Frederick, and one of the Baltimore news-papers, come in and inſtal the ſame with the agent of this ſtate, that then in all ſuch caſes it ſhall and may be lawful for the agent, and he is hereby authoriſed and required, to enter upon and take back the ſaid property to and for the uſe of the ſtate, and as early as practicable thereafter to diſpoſe of the ſame, on a credit of three years from the firſt day of December next, always requiring annual payments of the whole intereſt, and equal annual payments of the principal; which bonds, when taken, ſhall be a lien on the real eſtate of the purchaſer and his ſecurities; and the ſaid agent ſhall lay before the legiſlature, at their next ſeſſion, a liſt of all perſons from whom property ſhall be taken back in virtue of this act, the amount of the former ſales, and alſo the amount of ſales in purſuance of this act; and the ſaid agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make compoſition with the purchaſers of ſaid property ſo taken back, for the value of the annual uſe of the ſaid land while in the poſſeſſion of ſuch purchaſer or purchaſers; and in caſes where the ſaid purchaſer is of ſufficient ability to pay for the uſe of the land ſo purchaſed, and ſhall neglect to come in and compromiſe the ſame, the agent is hereby required to inſtitute ſuits for the recovery thereof.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent ſhall immediately call on and requeſt the attorney-general to commence, and proſecute to final determination as ſpeedily as poſſible, the ſtate's right to all confiſcated property which hath been or may be made known and diſcovered to the ſaid agent; and the ſaid agent ſhall report to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly ſuch ſuits as are or may be depending to recover the ſame, and alſo ſuch as may then not be commenced, with the reaſons aſſigned by the attorney-general why the ſame have not been commenced.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the ſtate, for confiſcated property purchaſed, or otherwiſe, ſhall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and ſundry reſolves of the general aſſembly, the ſaid agent ſhall cauſe proceſs to iſſue for the whole principal and intereſt then due, or ſhall proceed on any execution already iſſued and ſerved and ſuſpended, as occaſion may require, or under the direction, and with the approbation of, the governor and council, he is hereby authoriſed to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and neceſſary.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the firſt of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the ſaid agent ſhall alſo ſuperintend the collection of all balances due on bonds inſtalled, or otherwiſe, for the emiſſions of paper money of ſeventeen hundred and ſixty-nine and ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-three.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That no proceſs ſhall iſſue againſt any of the public debtors, unleſs by the direction of the ſaid agent.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent ſhall have power to fix ſuch days for the ſale of property, taken by fieri facias at the ſuit of the ſtate, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at leaſt twenty days public notice thereof; and the ſaid agent ſhall alſo have power to ſuſpend the ſales, from time to time, as he may think moſt to the advantage of the ſtate.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent ſhall pay into the treaſury, in ſpecie, the amount of all ſpecie by him received in the diſcharge of the duties of this act.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That in all caſes where bonds ſhall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds ſhall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on ſo much of the ſaid real property as the governor and the council ſhall think ſufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a ſchedule to be annexed to the ſaid bond, in which caſe it ſhall be a lien on the property contained in ſuch ſchedule, and no more, ſuch bond and ſchedule to be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act ſhall expreſs the county in which the obligors reſpectively reſide, and the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore ſhall, within one month after he receives them reſpectively, cauſe them, with the ſchedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the weſtern ſhore at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the ſaid record, certified under the hand and official ſeal of the ſaid clerk, ſhall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this ſtate as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any ſuch bonds reſide on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſaid treaſurer ſhall, within ſix months from the time he receives the ſame reſpectively, tranſmit to the clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, in the ſame manner as papers on public ſervice are tranſmitted, a copy of ſuch bonds and ſchedules, certified as aforeſaid by the clerk of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, at the expence of the obligors, and in ſuch caſe a copy of the ſaid record, certified as aforeſaid by the ſaid clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, ſhall be good evidence as aforeſaid.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent ſhall render a fair and full account of his ſeveral proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, and ſhall be allowed for his ſervices the following commiſſions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treaſurers on bonds for confiſcated property, one per cent. for all bonds with ſecurity, taken by the ſaid agent on reſales of confiſcated property in virtue of this act, two and one half per cent. for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies ariſing from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due ſince the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one, ſix per cent. and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treaſury, three per cent. and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one per cent.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, ſhall give bond to the ſtate, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thouſand pounds current money, with ſuch ſecurity as the governor and council ſhall approve, for the faithful perſormance of the ſaid duties, which bond ſhall be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall alſo take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully diſcharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five." to the beſt of his ſkill and judgment; the certificate of which oath ſhall be annexed to, or endorſed on, the ſaid bond.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That if the ſaid agent ſhall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he ſhall not give bond and take the oath aforeſaid before the firſt day of February next, or ſhall die, the governor and the council are hereby authoriſed and requeſted to appoint a fit and proper perſon in his place, who ſhall have and execute all the authorities and powers veſted in the ſaid Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, ſuch perſon firſt giving ſecurity and taking the oath aforeſaid.

In COUNCIL, January 5, 1795.

ORDERED, That the act of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly "to appoint an agent for the year 1795," be publiſhed eight weeks ſucceſſively in the Annapolis, Eaſton, and Frederick news-papers, and Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Univerſal Daily Advertiſer, and that all purchaſers of confiſcated or other property ſold by this ſtate, who have not heretofore inſtalled their debts, be and they are hereby required to inſtal the ſame with the agent of this ſtate, on or before the firſt day of May next, in the manner preſcribed by the ſeventh ſection of the ſaid act.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN KILTY, Clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 26, 1794.

1. RESOLVED, That the agent of the ſtate immediately demand a return of the amount of the 2/6 tax for the year ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one from the commiſſioners of the tax in thoſe counties where the ſame hath not been returned, and report to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly ſuch as refuſe to make return.

2. RESOLVED, That the agent be inſtructed to put in ſuit the bonds of the clerks of the reſpective counties who have heretofore neglected, or who may hereafter neglect, to pay the taxes by them received for ordinary, retailers and marriage licenees, on the day appointed for payment of the ſame, and in no caſe to remit the penalty of fifteen per cent, impoſed by law, and accruing on ſuch their neglect of payment.

3. RESOLVED, That the agent reduce to bond, as ſpeedily as poſſible, all balances on open account due to the ſtate in caſes where the ſame is practicable.

4. RESOLVED, That the agent immediately call on the ſuperviſors of the roads of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, who have before the firſt day of January, 1785, received advances of public money, and omitted to account therefor, to render an immediate account of their receipts and diſburſements, with the balance remaining due, and the ſaid agent is hereby directed to report thereon to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion.

THE ſeveral county clerks who have not made their annual returns and payments on the firſt day of November, agreeably to law, are requeſted to attend to the ſecond reſolution publiſhed above. Suits will certainly be commenced againſt every delinquent on the 10th day of February next. The late ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties are alſo requeſted to attend to their payments, or ſuits will be inſtituted againſt them on the aforeſaid day. The debtors to the ſtate of Maryland for confiſcated property purchaſed, and others who have inſtalled their debts, are alſo informed that proceſs will iſſue againſt every delinquent on the aforeſaid 10th day of February next, without reſpect to perſons. The agent ſincerely hopes that more attention will be paid to this than to his former notices, and that it will be received by the parties intereſted as it is intended, that is, to ſave them a conſiderable expence, and himſelf the diſagreeable neceſſity of enforcing payment.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent of the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, January 6, 1795.

LEYDEN, *October* 20.

Maeſtricht being blockaded on all ſides and probably beſieged by the French, no intelligence can be received from it. We know only that, beſides the Dutch garriſon, lieutenant-general Klobeck, and general Kempf have thrown themſelves into it, with eight battalions of Imperialiſts, and 200 Auſtrian cavalry.

In general, we are under the utmoſt uncertainty with reſpect to events in places the neareſt to us, all communications being cut off, and all correſpondence intercepted.

A letter from Gueldres of the 14th ſays, that according to ſeveral reports, general Jourdan had marched with a corps of ſeveral thouſand men againſt Venlo, and ſummoned the place on the 14th; that no French troops had then appeared at Gueldres, although one of their patroles had been at Stralen and ſeveral leagues beyond it. But letters from Weſel, of the 18th, ſay, that on the evening of the 15th, a corps of 500 French entered Gueldres; that they had thrown ſome bombs into Venlo, without attacking the place regularly; and that Grave was not then attacked.

There is a corps of French troops near Crevelt and another corps is bombarding Duſſeldorp, in which the houſes are ſaid to have ſuffered greatly, particularly the elector's palace.

AMSTERDAM, *October* 20.

The reports from our frontier bring nothing extraordinary. In Gueldres, the utmoſt ardour appears in the preparation for defence. It was reported at Utrecht, that the French were advancing againſt Thiel. This report was occaſioned by a French officer and a trumpet having been ſent to that place. It appears that the enemy, wiſhing to diſencumber themſelves of the ſick and wounded of the garriſon of Bois-le-Duc, had made an offer to ſend them to Thiel, and this offer has been accepted.

The territory of Gueldres is to be diſputed inch by inch, with the enemy. Batteries have been erected on the dyke of the Lek, on the ſide of Utrecht.

All the perſons of diſtinction, who have property in the barony of Bois-le-Duc, have received orders from the enemy, to return to their lands within a given time, with notice, that in caſe of failure, their property will be ſold for the benefit of the French republic.

The baron David's is gone with Mr. Windham to London. Some accounts ſay, that the former is to claim more effectual ſuccours from that court, to ſecond the energy of the operations which may be adopted for our defence, whether by a riſing of the people in a maſs, or by the inundations.

Others ſtate, that the baron has a propoſition to make, that Holland, looking to the difficulty of its ſituation, and the little probability of making head againſt the enemy, ſhould be allowed to withdraw from the confederacy, and to make a ſeparate peace with France. It is even reported here, that overtures for a general peace are actually on the tapis.

VIENNA, *October* 4.

On the 1ſt inſtant, our court was aſſembled in council. Such a meaſure was never adopted before. The whole miniſtry and Aulic council of war were preſent. The deliberation laſted from half paſt nine in the morning till four in the afternoon, when ſeveral couriers, after having received their diſpatches from baron Thugut, were ſent to different courts and to the army.

The report of peace is ſtill prevailing, and a congreſs is talked of.

Oct. 8. It appears by the late diſpatches from Warſaw, that the Ruſſians and Poles have been alternately the victors and the vanquiſhed, in the recent engagements between them; the former beat and diſperſed a corps of general Grabowſki; while, on the other hand, on the 18th ult. the van-guard of general Suwarrow was defeated by general Siera Kowſki on the Bug. The main body, however, rallied, and proved victorious the very next day, and it is ſuppoſed, that after forming a junction with the corps under general Denizow, conſiſting of 7 or 8000 men, an attempt will be made upon Warſaw, provided the bad weather does not ſpeedily ſet in.

While victory hovers in ſuſpence between theſe two powers, ſhe has declared herſelf decidedly againſt the Pruſſians; for the Poles have had uniformly the advantage over them during all the recent engagements in Great Poland.

As to the Auſtrians, they have entirely evacuated the territories of the republic, and now occupy their former quarters in Gallicia.—Here follows a copy of a proclamation, attributed to Koſciuſko.

"In the name of God, and our country!

"The ſupreme regency of Poland hereby ſolemnly promiſe.

"I. That every ſoldier who ſhall leave the Auſtrian colours ſhall receive a ducat in gold over and above the full value of his arms, and (if in the cavalry) his horſe. He ſhall not be forced to enter the ſervice of the republic, but on the contrary be allowed to go wherever he pleaſes.

"II. Every ſoldier who chuſes to ſerve in the army of the Poles until the end of the war, ſhall receive a ſmall freehold from the republic, be exempt from ſtatute labour, and entitled to all the privileges of a free man.

"Neighbours, and old friends, you are now to decide, whether it will not be better to unite with us, than to proſecute innocent men, who have never done you any harm, and who offer your lands, liberty, and, in one word, every thing that can contribute to the happineſs of an honeſt man.

"Wherefore would you ſhed the blood of the Poles? Have you not already ſpilt a ſufficient quantity in that uſeleſs war which you have waged againſt the French?

"Chear up then, Hungarians, Gallicians, Bohemians and Auſtrians, and haſten to join us—It is peace that we are in ſearch of, and neither death nor murder."

The marquis de Lucchefint is juſt arrived here, and has already had a conference with the baron de Thought. The object of his miſſion is to obtain the execution of the guarantee treaty: if his majeſty of Pruſſia is not gratified in this, he threatens to withdraw all his troops from the banks of the Rhine.

The laſt intelligence from Warſaw, dated Sept. 26, contains nothing extraordinary, unleſs it be, that the Poles, full of indignation at the ſtories trumped up by the defeated Pruſſians, relative to the poiſoning of a well, &c. near their camp at Wola, are about to publiſh the moſt ſatisfactory contradiction.

The ſucceſs of the inſurgents in Great Poland is truly aſtoniſhing; in order to render it more complete, general prince Poniatowſki, with a freſh body of troops, has marched hither.

The defeat of the Poles near Brizeſe in Lithuahia, was not of that fatal nature that has been repreſented. They ſtood firm for ſome time, fought with the courage of veterans, and at laſt retreated ſtill facing the foe. In ſhort, inſtead of a defeat it may be termed a victory; for Suwarrow is repreſented as having loſt three or four thouſand men, and has been prevented from forming a junction with general Denizow. Koſciuſko, the Poliſh generaliſſimo, has ſet out in order to give Suwarrow battle; he is already at Sielce, or Sielſko, as it is termed in the map.

The Poles flatter themſelves with the aſſiſtance of the Turks, who are ſaid to be making ſome extraordinary movements in the neighbourhood of Bender.

Earl Spencer and Mr. Grenville left this capital at three o'clock yeſterday afternoon, but notwithſtanding a large remittance which they received a little before their departure, their miſſion is ſaid to have proved inauſpicious and unſatisfactory.

Our politicians ſay, "that they have received every mark of politeneſs, many promiſes, and a variety of handſome preſents, but that notwithſtanding all this, they did not depart contented.

We are aſſured, by letters from Piedmont, that the Auſtrians have abandoned Carcare on the Genoeſe territory, and that they are retreating, by Acqu, to their old camp, under the walls of Alexandria.

BERLIN, *October* 23.

The account of the defeat of Koſciuſko is now confirmed. We have learnt the following particulars of it: Having received the news of a defeat which a corps of the Poliſh army had met with at Brizeſe in Lithuania, and that general Suwarrow was on his march to attack Warſaw, general Koſciuſko reſolved to march with 20,000 men, and give battle to the Pruſſian general before he ſhould approach that city.

He was, however, informed that general Perſen meant to attempt forming a junction with general Suwarrow, to prevent which, Koſciuſko, leaving the main body of his army under the command of prince Poniatowſki, advanced with 6000 men to interrupt general Perſen. This laſt general reſolved to attack Koſciuſko on the 12th, when a moſt dreadful engagement enſued. Twice the Ruſſians attacked with vigour, and twice they were repulſed.

The victory would have remained with the Poles, had they contented themſelves with having beaten back the enemy, but reſolving to purſue this advantage, they abandoned the favourable poſition which they had taken upon the heights, and advanced in their turn to attack the Ruſſians. The Ruſſian troops formed themſelves anew, ſucceeded in throwing the Poliſh line into confuſion, which was already a little in diſorder from their movement in advancing to the attack. The rout was ſoon complete. The Poliſh infantry defended themſelves with a valour approaching to fury. The cavalry ſuffered leſs and retreated in good order.

General Koſciuſko himſelf, who performed prodigies of valour, received a wound in the neck with a ſabre, fell from his horſe, and was taken priſoner. Prince Poniatowſki hearing of this defeat, fell back with the main body of the Poliſh army to Warſaw.—The taking of that city will not be an enterpriſe ſo eaſy as was expected.

Poniatowſki's army is ſtill 16,000 men ſtrong, and he is ſupported by the whole inhabitants of Warſaw. Generals Madalinſki, Dombrowſki, &c. are at the head of ſtrong detachments in Poland. The country is covered with armed citizens, who are enthuſiaſts in the cauſe. The reduction of Poland muſt therefore be a work of labour. So much is our court convinced of this, that orders have been given for the return of 20,000 men from the army of the Rhine. Theſe troops will march immediately into Poland.

LONDON, *November* 8.

The letters from the empire ſtate, that the Germanic diet at Ratiſbon has abſolutely reſolved to open negotiations of peace, and baron Dalilberg, the coadjutor of the electorate of Mentz, is ſaid to be already on his way to Paris for that purpoſe.

Letters from Vienna of the 25th ult. confirm this intelligence, and ſtate, that two Britiſh plenipotentiaries were hourly expected there to be preſent at the conferences.

The progreſs of the French army on the Upper Rhine is dreadful and alarming. Coblentz fell into their hands on the 23d ult. beſides Binghen, St. Goar, and other places on the Rhine. Their out poſts were only at the diſtance of two leagues from Mentz, againſt which they were advancing in three columns. This place has actually a garriſon of nineteen thouſand men, and a moſt formidable train of artillery.

The whole of the Pruſſian army has croſſed the Rhine, and 10,000 Pruſſians garriſoned the city of Francfort, where the greateſt conſternation prevails. Theſe alarming movements have alſo induced the elector palatine to ſue for peace, and the interference of Denmark and Sweden, as neutral powers, he has been propoſed for this purpoſe.

The head quarters of the Pruſſian general Mollendorff, were at Hockheim on the 21ſt ult. 20,000 men of the Pruſſian army of the Rhine were hourly expected to march to the frontiers of Poland and Sileſia, and 15,000 to Weſel, to defend the Pruſſian poſſeſſions in Weſtphalia. Mentz and the palatinate are therefore defended entirely by the palatinate and the Auſtrian troops.

Our letter from Haerlem of the 3d inſtant, gives the following account of the affairs of Holland. At Hedikhuizen, in the environs of Heuſden, the French have erected batteries to moleſt the allied troops, but they being out of reach, are of no effect.

The garriſon of Venlo, reduced to only 900 able men, from 4000, which was their number at the ſurrender of that place, is arrived at Boxtel. The expreſs condition upon which they capitulated, is not to ſerve in defence of Nimeguen.

The garriſon of Venlo made an unſucceſsful ſortie on the 21ſt, in which they had three officers wounded, and 59 non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed. The French, however, continued their works; and their fire having killed the beſt part of the brave garriſon, a capitulation was finally concluded on the 26th ultimo.

On the fifth article of the capitulation, reſpecting the emigrants, having been refuſed by the Dutch commandant, who ſaid he would rather defend the place to the laſt extremity; the French general Laurent, who commanded the ſiege, agreed to his demand.

Nimeguen has been greatly reinforced and ſtrengthened; the duke of York has ſent ſome additional troops into the town, and a few days ago ſix battalions of Dutch artilleriſts marched in with a large ſupply of proviſions, ammunitions, &c. The garriſon conſiſted of 15,000 men.

The French opened their trenches before Nimeguen only on Saturday night laſt, but on Tueſday had not begun to fire upon the town.

On Wedneſday laſt a ſortie was to be made from Nimeguen, for the purpoſe of deſtroying the enemy's works. In this caſe the garriſon were to be aſſiſted by twenty-five thouſand Auſtrians who now co-operate with the duke of York.

A bridge had been thrown acroſs the Rhine at Weſel, by which the Anſtrians were to paſs on Tueſday laſt, and on Wedneſday the concerted attack was to be made. General Werneck, at the head of a thouſand horſe, was to make a diverſion in that quarter, to draw off the attention of the enemy, while the real attack ſhould be made.

The duke of Brunſwick has arrived at Nimeguen, and taken upon him the command of the allied army employed in the defence of Holland.

In Holland every thing is quiet.

Nov. 10. With ſentiments of deep regret we communicate to the public the following intelligence, which has been received by a merchant at Amſterdam: That the Ruſſians have again been ſucceſsful againſt the Poliſh patriots; that they have defeated prince Poniatowſki, and taken Warſaw by ſtorm. Happy ſhall we be to be able to contradict this moſt afflicting intelligence.

[The above intelligence wants confirmation—eſpecially when our readers conſider that Hamburg and Rotterdam papers as late as the 8th of November, which we have received, make no mention of ſuch a circumſtance. They contain the lateſt advices from the frontiers of Poland, and give us cauſe to believe that the account is premature.]

Letters from Hamburg mention, that the gallant Koſciuſko ſurvived his wounds but a ſhort time; that after his death his head was ſevered from his body, placed on a pike, and carried through the ranks of the Ruſſian army.

A freſh plot has been diſcovered at Rome, againſt the life of his holineſs the pope; 1500 perſons are concerned in it, and 58 of them are in cuſtody.

In our paper of Saturday, we ſtated, that a ſortie was to have been made by the garriſon of Nimeguen in the night between the 4th and 5th. We are now enabled to inform the public, that the ſortie (principally by the 12th regiment) was made in the night of the 4th, and that it was ſucceſsful, the greateſt part of the enemy's works before Nimeguen having been deſtroyed. [SUN.]

We have ſeveral letters from different correſpondents in the army, which confirm the advantages gained over the enemy by the garriſon of Maeſtricht in a fortunate ſortie which they made a few days ago. Some of our letters ſtate the loſs of the French at 2000 killed, others at 3000, and ſome even as high as 4000 men. Certain it is, it was very conſiderable; the works of the enemy were deſtroyed, and the cannon ſpiked. The Auſtrians loſt from 900 to 1000 men in this glorious and fortunate enterpriſe, which may probably be the means of the ſiege of Maeſtricht being raiſed. [SUN.]

BOSTON, *January* 14.

There is a report in town—but its ſource we could not trace—that the Engliſh had made overtures to the French, for a ceſſation of arms; and that the miniſtry of Great-Britain had it in contemplation to join the Poles againſt Pruſſia. We do not give the article as received from any authority whatever.

Jan. 15. The ſhip Three Friends, captain Chaſſee, arrived at Plymouth on Monday, in 63 days from Dunkirk. Yeſterday a young gentleman belonging to this town, who came paſſenger, came to town from

Plymouth. He has favoured us with the following article from a Paris paper of November 8, 1794.

"The siege of Maestricht continues to be pursued with the same vigour and courage by the republican army. This place is attacked on three sides at once. Fort Vick by general Bernadotte with 13 battalions; that of St. Michaels by general Ponsett with 14 battalions; and the body of the place by general Duhem, with 30 battalions. General Kleber takes the command of the whole; the Rhine is established as the line of circumvallation. The prince of Hesse who commands at Maestricht, has been summoned to surrender and refused; the soldiers are discouraged and desert continually from the place; a sortie has been made in which they were vigorously repulsed."

In addition to the above, our informant brings a verbal account, that the day before he left Dunkirk, accounts were received that Maestricht had surrendered to the arms of the republic, and that in Dunkirk and Calais the bells were rung on the occasion.

CONFIRMATION.

On Sunday last, arrived at Gloucester the schooner Friendship, captain Brown, in 52 days from Nantes, who informs that two days previous to his sailing, the news arrived of the surrender of Maestricht to the arms of our Gallic republican friends. Captain Brown, we are informed, brought no particulars.

Reports from the West-Indies still continue contradictory. A captain of a vessel arrived at Martha's Vineyard, reports, that an advice boat had actually arrived at Guadaloupe, bringing positive information of the sailing of a fleet from France for that island, and that the advice boat had left it in a certain latitude.

Captain Brown arrived from St. Eustatia, informs, that a British fleet of five sail of the line was cruising off Guadaloupe, when he left St. Eustatia.

BALTIMORE, *January* 26.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Western army, dated Greenville, November 26th, 1794.

"I wrote you in September from Fort Defiance and Auglaize rivers; this is the centre of all the western Indian settlements.—After leaving a garrison of 200, with every necessary article for six months, we proceeded up the Miami river 48 miles to its junction with the St. Joseph and St. Mary's, or the Miami-villages, (General Harmar destroyed them in the year 1790.)

This is the key to the communication between the southern and western Indians. The carrying place is not more than eight miles from this to the Wabash river, which empties into the Mississippi—you see then it is only eight miles land carriage from Detroit to the gulph of Florida.

After building a strong garrison and leaving 300 men, with every thing equivalent for six months, we left it, and taking a circuitous march of 90 miles, we returned to this place the first of November, for our winter quarters.

The campaign was just three months, and we accomplished every thing that was possible.

The question is now how are we to keep these posts? The present army times expire in April, May, and June next; and fix months is a very short time for congress to raise troops and to send them to this quarter."

ANNAPOLIS, January 29.

A Statement of the debt of the United States to the close of the year 1793.

Funded domestic debt.		
	Dol. Cts.	Dol. Cts.
Six per cent. stock	18,169,213 15	
Deferred 6 per cent. stock	9,084,608 46	
Three per cent. stock	12,432,649 64	
		39,686,471 25
Funded assumed debt.		
Six per cent. stock	8,120,824 11	
Deferred 6 per cent. stock	4,060,411 78	
Three per cent. stock	6,090,551 57	
		18,271,787 46
Registered debt		606,642 42
Balances due to creditor states		3,517,584
Domestic debt receivable on loan not registered		2,120,972 27
		64,203,457 40
Foreign debt.		
Due to France, 31st Dec. 1793,	2,611,789 55	
Debt in Holland	10,767,000	
Antwerp debt	820,000	
		14,198,789 55
	Total	78,402,246 95

Third Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An Act providing for the payment of certain instalments of foreign debts, and of the third instalment due on a loan made by the bank of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised and empowered to cause any instalments of the foreign debts, which may fall due in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and also the third instalment due on a loan made of the bank of the United States, in pursuance of the eleventh section of the act for incorporating the subscribers to the said bank, to be paid out of the proceeds of any foreign loans heretofore made.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.

Approved, January the eighth, 1795.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state.

EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of state.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war—an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption—the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed—the recent confirmation of that tranquillity, by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it—the happy course of our public affairs in general—the unexampled prosperity of all clases of our citizens, are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us. In such a state of things it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday the nineteenth day of February next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the manifold and signal mercies, which distinguish our lot as a nation; particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite, and by their union establish liberty with order; for the preservation of our peace foreign and domestic; for the seasonable control which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection; and generally for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private; and at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the kind author of these blessings graciously to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favours, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries—to extend among us true and useful knowledge—to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind.

IN testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my (L. S.) hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

FOR SALE.

I WILL, on the 17th of February next, offer at PUBLIC SALE, that valuable plantation known by the name of BROOK POINT, containing about 250 acres, being in Prince-George's county, and within two miles of Nottingham; there are a valuable water mill on the said land, and a good dwelling house, with other convenient houses. The soil is adapted to corn and tobacco equal to any in the county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS LANE.

Anne-Arundel county, January 28, 1795.

TO BE HIRED.

A NEGRO MAN, who has from his infancy been accustomed to waiting. For terms apply to the printers.

January 28, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. JAMES SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled, by

SUSANNA SANDERS, Administratrix.

January 26, 1795.

*** ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Hockely Works, January 22, 1795.

RAN away from the Hockely Works, in the night of the 21st instant, two negro men, one named JOHN, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, middling black, and is of a dark, stubborn countenance; had on when he went off, a new felt hat, fearnought jacket, and negro cotton under jacket and breeches, white stockings, and shoes with nails in them. The other, a mulatto, named OSBORN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender made, has a cheerful countenance, very talkative, and can read and write; had on a new felt hat, dark drab jacket, a cotton under jacket, dark brown kersey trousers, almost new. One of the above negroes was lately the property of governor STONE, the other lately the property of Mr. JOHN SHAW, cabinet-maker in Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negroes, and confines them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive, if taken within five miles FIVE DOLLARS, if ten miles TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if forty miles the above reward, or for each TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, or
Mr. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,
Baltimore.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 5th of November last, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, negro SHADRACH, a black fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stout made, has a wide mouth, thick lips and nose; had on when he went away, an old white plains over jacket and breeches, oznabrig shirt and trousers, old shoes, stockings, and felt hat. Whoever secures the said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home, to

THOMAS WOODWARD.

A WATCH LOST.

LOST, near South river ferry, a SILVER WATCH, numbered 402, the maker's name W. MITCHELL, COCKSTON. Whoever will deliver the said watch to me, in Annapolis, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

PHILIP SWHERAR.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, which, if not taken up by the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. REUBEN CRAGS (3), Mr. Edmond Key, St. Mary's county; Mr. Alexander Crain, merchant, Charles county; Mon. Girerder, to the care of the rev. Mr. Piles, Mr. William Cartwright, St. Mary's county; Luke White Barber, Esquire, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Lydie Smith, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Mr. Hendley Woodard, Mrs. Mary Carrel, Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Nicholas Sewel, sen. Esq; Cedar Point, St. Mary's county.

J. B. GRINDALL, P. M.

By virtue of an order from the honourable chancellor, the subscriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the third day of February next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at twelve o'clock,

THE following valuable tracts or parcels of land, viz. part of LOX HEAD, LOX LOMB, and NEWINGTON, supposed to contain about three hundred acres, lying on Patuxent river, near Lower Marlborough, now under mortgage from WILLIAM ALLEIN, Esquire, to CHARLES WALLACE, JOSHUA JOHNSON, and JOHN MUIR, Esquires; The purchaser to bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money and interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale; the land no tto be conveyed until the sale shall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchase money, and interest shall be fully discharged. The improvements are, a large dwelling, kitchen, store, tobacco, and several other necessary out houses. This place has great advantage from a water carriage, and for raising stock it cannot be excelled; as it has great abundance of valuable marsh, a part of which may be easily reclaimed. Any person desirous of viewing the lands, previous to the sale, will be pleased to make application to,

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Trustee to WILLIAM ALLEIN, Esquire.

Calvert county, January 6, 1795.

THE subscriber, intending to decline business, the ensuing spring, once more earnestly solicits all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as he is determined, without respect to persons, to bring suits to the next county court against all those who shall neglect to discharge their accounts, previous to that period. WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, December 24, 1794.

THE subscriber has for private sale the following SLAVES, one negro boy, about nineteen years of age, a complete gentleman and ladies hair dresser, one negro woman about twenty-five years old, and child about three years old, one negro girl, about fifteen years old, one complete house wench, aged about twenty-six years, and her four children, the eldest a girl about eight years of age, the youngest a boy of three years old, and a mulatto boy, who can comb and dress hair pretty well, about fifteen years old. The subscriber will sell the above slaves cheap for cash.

WILLIAM CATON.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 9th day of February next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at Bryan-town, in Charles-county,

SEVERAL valuable SLAVES among whom are a man and women, and five or six promising boys and girls. The one half of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale, and twelve months credit to be given for the other half, with bond and security, if required.

3X JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, January 9, 1795.

Patowmack Shares,

FOR SALE.

WHEREAS many of the subscribers to the PATOWMACK COMPANY have failed to pay the calls made by the President and Directors thereof, this is therefore to give notice, that unless the said delinquent subscribers pay the several calls that are now due, with interest thereon, to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer, at Alexandria, before the 16th day of February next, then the several shares of these delinquents, on the south side of Patowmack river, will be sold at the house of John Wise, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, on the said 16th day of February, to the highest bidder, for ready money, agreeable to the acts of assembly of the states of Virginia and Maryland, passed in the year, 1784. And the shares of such as do not pay up as aforesaid, residing on the north side of Patowmack river, will be sold on the 18th day of February next, at the house of the widow Suter, in George-town, at 12 o'clock on said day, to the highest bidder, for ready money.

By order of the Directors,

3 WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

WANTED, to take the command of an elegant finished PLEASURE BOAT, about the last of March next, (or sooner if application is made before that date) a sober, civil, industrious, and honest single man, perfectly acquainted with the management of a bay vessel, the waters of the Chesapeake and the several rivers and harbours thereof, and if he understands navigation it will be a further recommendation. To such a person, (provided he comes well recommended as to the above qualifications,) will be given the first encouragement as to wages, and to engage either by the year or half year, as the parties may agree on.

3 EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye river, January 10, 1795.

ALL persons who have any claims against JAMES CROSBY, schoolmaster, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally attested, on or before the first day of February next, that the same may be discharged, and all persons who are indebted to the said Crosby, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE THUMLERT, Administrator.

Annapolis, January 6, 1795. 3X

THE creditors of Mr. WILLIAM LYLES, late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to appear, with their claims legally authenticated, at Mr. ZACHARIAH WARD's tavern, in Lower Marlborough, on Tuesday the 3d of February next, if fair, if not the first fair day, in order to receive their respective proportions of the assets in my hands.

THOMAS H. LYLES, Administrator de bonis non of WILLIAM LYLES, deceased.

Calvert county, December 29, 1794. 3X

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for one of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short fearnough grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

3 WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

TAKEN up adrift, by the subscriber, at the mouth of Rock creek, on Patapsco river, a ships BOAT, about twelve feet keel, and five feet wide, she is painted with white, red, yellow and black, had a small bucket in her, and has a ringbolt in head and stern, with a chain about six feet in length. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

3X JOHN HANCOCK.

January 13, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

4 JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, which will be delivered on Demand at the Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the 4th day of April next.

FOR ASKING, at Mr. Hindman's.

Brigadier-general Bailey, Walter Bowie, Hanson Briscoe, Philip Baker, Henry Bricer, Nicholas Brewer, Annapolis; Joseph Bryn, Lower Marlborough; Charles Brown, care of Aquila Brown, Kent Island.

The Clerk of the General Court, Samuel Chase, Jeremiah T. Chase, Mr. Chase, John Callahan, James Carroll, Benjamin Chalmers, care of William Cooke, Mrs. Clewes, at Mrs. Gill's, Charles Clevice, care of Thomas Jennings, William Coe (2), John or Elizabeth Conly, John Changeur (2), Annapolis; John Grigg, London-town; major Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (5), M. Borges Duvall, at Richard Frazier's, William Deakins, jun. Annapolis; James Duke, care of J. Wilkinson, Hunting-town.

Mr. Edgerly, care of Mr. Mann, Annapolis; Peter Emmerson, Hunting-town.

James Fraizer, Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Maryland.

John Gwinn (3), John Gibson (2), care of Mrs. Ogle, Annapolis; Mrs. Gilson, at Mrs. Ceelers, near Annapolis, Dr. James Gray, Calvert county.

Samuel H. Howard (4), John Howard, capt. Benjamin Harrison, care of George Mann, Annapolis; Hall and Dorsey, near Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river; Thomas Hamilton, Mount Calvert; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county.

Rinaldo Johnson, Thom. Genes, Mr. Jenings, jun. Mary James, at Mr. Wallace's, Annapolis.

Thomas Lund. Lomax, Robert Lang, Annapolis; Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.

John T. Mason, Walter Monte, Dr. James M'Henry, George Mann (7), Richard Mackubin (2), Mr. Modox, Gilbert Murdoch (3), John F. Mercer, care of Richard Sprigg, Villy Mears, Mons. Miniere, Annapolis; Robert Moss, Anne-Arundel county.

Edward Norwood, at Mr. Mann's, Wilfred Neale, Annapolis.

George Plater, care of Philip B. Key, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

John Ridout, Madam Rowlins, at Mr. Mann's, Greenbury Rawlings, care of William Cooke, Christopher Richmond, Thomas Ringgold (2), Ridgely and Evans, John Ridgeway, at Samuel Mills's, Benjamin Rumsey, Lusea Rumels, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, John Swan, Dr. Thomas N. Stockett, care of Dr. John Shaaff, David Shriver, Vachel Stevens, Daniel Sharp, James Steele, care of Dr. James Murray, William Sewell, William Sandison (3), Annapolis; William Stewart, near Annapolis.

Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county.

John L. Wilmer, Burton Wheatcraft, William Woodward, W. Walter Williams, Attibell Welles, care of George Mann, William Wells, John Tolley Worthington, James Winchester, Thomas Whett, at Dr. Scott's, Sarry Willmson, at Mr. Harwood's, Annapolis; William Wren, near Annapolis; Anne Williams, otherwise Hayes, West river; John Weems, Calvert county.

3X S. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 1, 1795.

In CHANCERY, December 30, 1794.

ON application to the Chancellor, by a petition, in writing, of WILLIAM FOXCROFT, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a scedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Foxcroft appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second day of February next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, on or before the eighth of January next, and continued therein the three following weeks.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4X Reg. Cur. Can.

WE, the subscribers, do hereby give notice, that we intend to apply, by petition in writing, to Frederick county court, at March term, 1795, for a commission to mark and bound the out lines of all such part of the tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as lies in the state of Maryland, and county aforesaid, according to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, and the act, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

4X JAMES YOUNG,
CHARLES ROBERTSON.

Frederick county, December 31, 1794.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of SOLOMON GROVES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

4 JOHN GROVES, Administrator.

January, 5, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper Marlborough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has lost two of his upper fore teeth, had on and took with him a striped coloured linsey cloth coat, a pair of green plaid woolen stockings, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

4 EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

*** Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his closthing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of
27 PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

14 OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE,

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

I AM under the disagreeable necessity, from the many depredations and robberies that have been committed on Hacket's Point, to forbid all persons whatsoever from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on the said Point, or within my enclosers, as after this notice, the first offender will be prosecuted, by

3X JAMES MOSS.

Hacket's Point January 7, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LANCASTER, senior, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to settle their accounts, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

BENJAMIN LANCASTER, Administrator.

December 30, 1794. 3X

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.